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PPNM's/PNM's



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- Overview
- Objectives
- Why Document
- Pre-Price Negotiation Memorandum (PPNM)
- Sample PPNM Format
- Price Negotiation Memorandum (PNM)
- Conclusion







- Why document pricing as Fair and Reasonable
- What is a Pre-Price Negotiation Memorandum
- What is a Price Negotiation Memorandum



Why Document



It's REQUIRED

- FAR 12.209 States Contracting Officer (CO) must establish price reasonableness IAW 13.106-3, 14.408-2 or FAR part 15.4 as applicable...
 - \rightarrow FAR 13.106-3(a)(2)
 - States ... If only one response is received, include a statement of price reasonableness in the contract file
 - → FAR 14.408-2
 - CO shall ... (determine) the prices offered are reasonable before awarding the contract. ... Particular care must be taken in cases where only a single bid is received
 - → FAR 15.402
 - CO shall -- (a) Purchase Supplies and Services from Responsible Sources at Fair and Reasonable Prices.
 - → FAR 15.406-3
 - CO shall document in the contract file the principle elements of the negotiated agreement.



What does the PPNM do?



- Establishes the Govt's initial negotiation position
- Explains and justifies how the Govt determined the Negotiation Objective and established the Govt Minimum and Maximum negotiation position
- Identifies contractor data that was or was not relied upon by the Govt
- Identifies other Govt data or agency reviews (i.e.,IGE, DCAA audit or DCMA pre-award survey)
- Primary document to obtain Contract Clearance to enter negotiations
- Permanent record of the negotiation

Note: The AF Form 9 is not a pre-negotiation objective – it is the vehicle to set-aside funds for a requirement



FAR Principles for the PPNM



FAR 15.406-1

- Pre-Negotiations Objectives
- The pre-negotiation objectives establish the Govt's initial negotiation position and assist in the Contracting Officer's determination of fair and reasonable price. Based on:
 - → (a) Contracting Officer's analysis of the offeror's proposal,
 - → (b) pertinent information including field pricing assistance,
 - \rightarrow (c) audit reports,
 - → (d) technical analysis,
 - → (e) fact-finding results,
 - → (f) independent Gov't cost estimates and price histories



DFARS Principles for the PPNM



DFAR 215.406-1

- (a) Also consider
 - → (i) Data resulting from application of work measurement systems in developing pre-negotiation objectives; and
 - → (ii) Field pricing assistance personnel participation in planned pre-negotiation and negotiation activities
- (b) Pre-negotiation objectives shall be documented and reviewed in accordance with Departmental procedures





Contractor System Reviews

- Estimating System Review (DFARS 215.407-5)
 - Allows CO to know the proposal is verifiable, supportable and has documented cost estimates. Required for Large Business \$50 million or more for which cost or pricing data were required
- Accounting System Review (FAR 9.105(b)(2), DFARS 253.209-1(E), and FAR 16.301-3)
 - Considered as part of determination of responsibility and required for cost-reimbursable contracts, incentive type contracts, or contracts which provide for progress payments based on costs or on a percentage or stage of completion



Contractor System Reviews (Con't)



- Contractor Purchasing System Review (CPSR) (FAR 44.201)
 - Evaluation of a contractor's purchasing of material and services, subcontracting, and subcontract management. Without approved CPSR, consent to subcontract is required for cost-reimbursement, T&M, labor-hour, or letter contracts, and also for unpriced actions (including unpriced modifications and unpriced delivery orders) under fixed-price contracts that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold or 5 percent of the total estimated cost of the contract
- Contractor Employee Compensation System Review (CECSR) and Insurance and Pension Review (CIPR) (FAR 42.302(a)(1) and (a)(2)
 - Normally delegated to and conducted by DCMA







The Hyperlink below is to a sample format PPNM:

Sample PPNM format







- Tells a complete story of how final price was reached
- Explains/justifies why the final price was fair and reasonable
- Identifies contractor data that was or was not relied upon by the Gov't
- Is a primary source document for post award audits, terminations, requirements changes, follow-on acquisitions, defaults, etc.
- Is a permanent record of the negotiation



When is a PNO/PNM appropriate?



A PPNM/PNM is not used for:

- A Formal Source Selection where a Simplified Source Selection Report or Performance Analysis Report is used
- A competitive acquisition where competition is adequate to support a price fair and reasonable determination

A PPNM/PNM is used for:

- A competitive environment when price competition is not adequate - single source
- A non-competitive single-source environment when only one price is received and there's doubt the proposal was submitted with the expectation of competition







- FAR 15.406-3
- Documenting the negotiation PNM shall include the following:
 - > (1) Purpose of the negotiation
 - (2) Description of the acquisition
 - (3) Name, position, and organization of each person representing the contractor and the Gov't
 - > (4) Current status of any contractor systems
 - (5) If cost or pricing data was not required, the exception used and the basis for it



FAR Principles for the PNM (con't)



- (6) If cost or pricing data was required, the extent to which the contracting officer --
 - (i) Relied on the cost or pricing data submitted and used it;
 - (ii) Recognized as inaccurate, incomplete, or non-current any cost or pricing data submitted;
 - (iii) Determined an exception applied after data was submitted; therefore, not considered cost or pricing data
- (7) Summary of the contractor's proposal, etc.



FAR Principles for the PNM (con't)



- (8) Most significant facts or considerations for the pre-negotiation objectives
- (9) Discussion and quantification of the impact of direction given by Congress, other agencies,
- (10) Basis for profit or fee and the profit or fee negotiated
- (11) Documentation of fair and reasonable pricing



DFARS Principles for the PNM



- DFAR 215.406-3 Documenting the negotiation.
 - (a)(7) Include principal factors of pre and post-award contract audits and other advisory reports
 - (10) The documentation—
 - → (A) Must address significant deviations from the pre-negotiation profit objective;
 - → (B) Should include the DD Form 1547, Record of Weighted Guidelines Application (see 215.404-70), if used, with supporting rationale; and
 - → (C) Must address the rationale for not using the weighted guidelines method when its use would otherwise be required by 215.404-70.







Fair and

Reasonable

PPNM's = where you are, how you got there, where you want to be AND justify why you feel that is where the Government should be. Summarize the Govt's position on the contractors proposal, what is acceptable and what isn't, and why

PNM's = Final pricing reached during negotiations, should be fair and reasonable to the Govt and the contractor, be supportable with the information presented in the PPNM and be based on pricing/cost analysis performed







- PPNM and PNM should clearly convey:
 - Purpose of the acquisition and type of contract
 - What the Gov't IGE and contractor proposal presented
 - What data the Gov't looked at during it's review
 - What our negotiation objective (including profit or fee) was and how we got there prior to the negotiation
 - Where we ended up after negotiations were complete and why the Gov't felt each point was fair and reasonable







- IG 5315.406-3 Pricing of Subcontract Proposals
 - > FAR 15.406-1
 - > FAR 15.406-3
 - DFAR 215.406-1
 - > DFAR 215.406-3
- Weighted Guidelines
 - DFAR 215.404-70
 - DFAR 215.404-71